

JPRS 83502

19 May 1983

# Latin America Report

No. 2680



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

#### NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

#### PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia 22161. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semi-monthly by the National Technical Information Service, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

19 May 1983

## LATIN AMERICA REPORT

No. 2680

## CONTENTS

## COUNTRY SECTION

## INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

Figueiredo on Debt, Talks With Mexican President  
(Carlos Rodriguez; Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes  
Network, 28 Apr 83)..... 1

Briefs  
New Celam President Assumes Post 3

## ANTIGUA

Williams Addresses Information Meeting Conference  
(Edwin Ali; CANA, 22 Apr 83)..... 4

## BOLIVIA

Paz Estenssoro Scores Communist Party; PCB Reaction  
(AFP, 28 Apr 83, LaPaz Radio Illimani Network,  
28 Apr 83)..... 6

Criticism Noted  
PCB Refutes Statements

Briefs  
Soviet Arms Receipt Denial 8  
ROC Fund Donation 8

## BRAZIL

Brazil, Poland To Cooperate in Antarctic  
(O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO, 26 Apr 83)..... 9

Bishops Criticize National Security Law (O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO, 15 Apr 83).....	10
Briefs	
IDB Educational Project Loan	11
Arms Sales Abroad Promoted	11
Arms Sales to Gabon	11
GUYANA	
ANC Observer Attacks Reagan Administration (CANA, 24 Apr 83).....	12
Yugoslav Official Arrives on Official Visit 16 April (Edwin Ali; CANA, 16 Apr 83).....	14
Zarkovic Voices Concern Over Central America Turmoil (CANA, 19 Apr 83).....	15
Guyana, SFRY Release Joint Communique, Protocol (CANA, 19 Apr 83).....	16
Opposition Party Asks for Cleanup of Society (CANA, 17 Apr 83).....	18
IMF Mission Leaves; No Agreement Reached (CANA, 25 Apr 83).....	19
Reid Scores Imbalanced World Information Flow (Edwin Ali; CANA, 22 Apr 83).....	20
Government Rejects IMF Loan Preconditions (CANA, 2 May 83).....	22
Jackson Comments on Group of 77 Trade Approach (CANA, 14 Apr 83).....	24
Briefs	
Country's Anti-Imperialist Policy	25
PERU	
APRA Leader Says Peru Aligned With U.S. Policy (Alan Garcia Perez Interview; Lima America Television Network, 25 Apr 83).....	26

National Reconstruction Law Enacted (Lima Domestic Service; 21 Apr 83).....	28
Minister Reports to Senate on Economic Situation (EXPRESO, 15 Apr 83).....	29
Daily Scores Persistence of Oligarchy (Editorial; LA REPUBLICA, 16 Apr 83).....	31
Briefs Shining Path Casualties	33
URUGUAY	
Parties Propose Plebiscite on Constitution; Rapela Comments (AFP, 10, 11 Apr 83).....	34
Resolution Approved COMASPO Chairman on Proposal	
Colorado Party Leader Discusses Alvarez' Acegua Address (OPINAR, 7 Apr 83).....	36
'Massive' Demonstration Marks 1 May Celebration (AFP, 1 May 83).....	39
Uruguayan Episcopal Conference Releases Paper (AFP, 22 Apr 83).....	40
Briefs COMASPO Representatives Appointed Release of Leftist General Tupamaro Leader Tortured Defense, Interior Ministries Budgets Transition Period Extension Denied British Deny Asking for Stopovers	42 42 43 43 43 43

## FIGUEIREDO ON DEBT, TALKS WITH MEXICAN PRESIDENT

PY281807 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 28 Apr 83

[Relay from Cancun, Mexico by Carlos Rodriguez]

[Text] During an informal chat with those journalists covering his trip to Mexico, President Figueiredo said: Brazil is a responsible country and therefore it will honor all its commitments like it has always done. He added that it would be very easy for me not to pay our debts since I only have 2 and 1/2 years ahead of me. But what will happen 5 years from now? It would be much worse since we would lose our credit standing.

President Figueiredo also discarded the possibility that Brazil and Mexico would reach an agreement through which they would undertake a joint negotiation of their foreign debts--the highest in the world--with international banks. The president noted: We have no intention of exerting pressure since this would be senseless.

Regarding the meeting he held on Wednesday with the Mexican president, Figueiredo noted that it was a very good meeting and added that the two countries have many points in common.

Figueiredo and President Miguel de la Madrid discussed the Central American crisis, and also the issue of the Libyan planes which have been retained in Brazilian territory because they were transporting arms and explosives without the authorization of the Brazilian Government while flying in Brazilian air space. In this regard, the Mexican president noted that he believes the Brazilian Government adopted the proper measure and expressed his categorical support for the Brazilian decision.

Moreover, President Figueiredo informed the Mexican president that Brazil will grant aid to Suriname since it is facing serious difficulties. Figueiredo said: If we Latin American countries do not help each other, help will be sought elsewhere. The president noted: He who needs help accepts aid no matter whom it comes from.

President Figueiredo added that the possible Cuban interference in Latin America [as heard] is due to the socioeconomic problems that these countries are facing. If Central American countries had received help from their sister nations, mainly the United States, they would not be experiencing the present situation.

Regarding Brazilian aid to Suriname, Figueiredo said: Although Brazil has few resources, it must help Suriname.

Asked whether his views about the nature of the Central American conflict had changed in view of the Libyan planes affair, since they were allegedly transporting arms to Nicaragua, President Figueiredo said no. He said that he continues to defend the self-determination and sovereignty of nations.

About a possible U.S. interference in Nicaragua, Figueiredo said: If the United States wants to interfere in Nicaragua, they will do so without our support.

Moreover, Figueiredo said that Brazil supports the negotiations carried out by the Contadora group made up of the foreign ministers from Mexico, Panama, Colombia and Venezuela who seek a political solution to the Central American crisis.

CSO: 3342/104

COUNTRY SECTION

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

NEW CELAM PRESIDENT ASSUMES POST--Today Msgr Antonio Quarracino left for Bogota, Colombia, where he will assume his post as new president of the Latin American Bishops Conference. [PY240329 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 21 Apr 83]

CSO: 3348/349



## WILLIAMS ADDRESSES INFORMATION MEETING CONFERENCE

FL222352 Bridgetown CANA in English 2117 GMT 22 Apr 83

[By Edwin Ali]

[Excerpts] Georgetown, Guyana, 22 April, CANA--Describing developing countries as victims of a great imbalance in the flow of world information, Antigua and Barbuda's Information Minister Everest Williams called here today for a free and open flow of information among the 12 member countries of the Caribbean Community (Caricom).

He was speaking at the opening here of the Second Conference of Caricom Ministers of Information which is discussing, among other issues, a proposal for the establishment of a standing committee of ministers responsible for information.

Williams replying to the opening address by Guyana Prime Minister Ptolemy Reid said the large news agencies of the developed world, both within the eastern and western blocs, dominated the flow of world information, and it was the Caribbean countries supported efforts to change the status quo.

"The agencies of the USSR, the USA, Britain, and France have spread their tentacles far and wide and portray our countries as they see fit. Equally, they portray themselves to us in terms advantageous to themselves," he said.

"We need to develop the mechanisms to counter the dominance of Moscow, of Washington, of London, and Paris, for we must recognise that dominance of world information lies not only in developed Western capitals, but developed Eastern ones as well," the Antigua information minister added.

Antigua, he said, supports a UNESCO (United Nations and Educational Scientific, Cultural Organisation) recommendation to ensure duty free movement through regional customs of urgent media materials such as film, broadcast tapes, of recordings.

"Equally my government supports the proposition that work permit requirements for journalists of the regional news agency CANA should be automatic," Williams said.

But he said when journalists were provided with a licence to perform their jobs, the Government of Antigua wishes to be sure that "they are aware that such licence carries an obligation to act responsibly."

"We would want to establish mechanisms acceptable to the media and to governments by which the media can be made accountable for inaccurate and irresponsible journalism," the Antigua information minister said.

CSO: 3298/1256

## PAZ ESTENSSORO SCORES COMMUNIST PARTY; PCB REACTION

## Criticism Noted

PY281835 Paris AFP in Spanish 0258 GMT 28 Apr 83

[Text] La Paz, 26 Apr [as received] (AFP)--Former President Victor Paz Estenssoro, leader of the National Revolutionary Movement (MNR), the main opposition force of the present Bolivian Government, said tonight that they were interested in consolidating the present democratic process but they were also interested in eradicating that which threatens its existence.

Speaking in a special program broadcast by the government television channel dedicated to political parties, Paz Estenssoro issued a harsh criticism against the Bolivian Communist Party (PCB) which he said obeys its master, the Soviet Union, so as to achieve power and later tie Bolivia to the socialist orbit.

The PCB is a member of the Democratic and Popular Unity (UDP) and at present, together with the National Revolutionary Movement of the Left (MNRI), is a member of the government coalition that is headed by President Hernan Siles Zuazo.

Paz Estenssoro noted that the UDP is divided and that it lacks the unity to manage the government.

Moreover, he said that although, theoretically, the government upholds an anti-imperialist position, it is completely subjected to the economic measures issued by the International Monetary Fund.

He also noted that an alliance of social classes will establish the basis through which Bolivia may overcome its political and economic problems.

## PCB Refutes Statements

PY292253 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 28 Apr 83

[Excerpt] The Bolivian Communist Party [PCB] answers Victor Paz Estenssoro.

The PCB, through labor and political leader Simon Reyes, has said that Paz Estenssoro has joined the campaign that is being carried out against the party. Sovietization does not exist, he added.

He said that the PCB cannot expand its political base through the government, because it holds only two cabinet ministries in the constitutional government.

He added that this campaign began during the government of Gen Hugo Banzer Suarez. The same thing happened in Chile with President Augusto Pinochet's government, which also confronted the Communist Party in his country. Both dictatorships came to power after bloody coups d'etat, which resulted in hundreds of deaths in the two countries.

He said: It is very well known that the PCB has submitted a political program within the framework of the UDP [Democratic and Popular Unity]. Nothing has been implemented within the government that has not been made known beforehand by the PCB, and always within the framework of its program.

Dr Paz Estenssoro is the representative of the private business sector and of the U.S. Embassy in Bolivia, he noted.

CSO: 3348/347

## BRIEFS

SOVIET ARMS RECEIPT DENIAL--The Foreign Ministry has denied a report dated Asuncion that Bolivia is receiving arms from the USSR. In a note released to the mass media, the ministry categorically denies the slanderous, surprising and groundless report. The Paraguayan morning paper LA TRIBUNA had published the above report as an indictment. On Monday the 11th, the La Paz afternoon paper JORNADA published the report. LA TRIBUNA reported that Bolivia may be receiving Soviet weapons and that it had installed a radio station on the border for the purpose of destabilizing Alfredo Stroessner's regime. The Foreign Ministry states that such a report is surprising and groundless. The ministry also reaffirms Bolivia's traditional dedication to peace and its opposition to the arms race, particularly at a moment when the government is devoting all its efforts to overcome the economic crisis. [Text] [PY281826 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 28 Apr 83]

ROC FUND DONATION--The ROC Government has donated 16 million Bolivian pesos to the national emergency plan because of the droughts that are affecting a large part of the Altiplano region. The nonreimbursable funds were handed over to Defense Minister Jose Ortiz Mercado by ROC Ambassador to La Paz Wu Tsu-yu during a ceremony held at the Foreign Ministry. On receiving the donation, Minister Ortiz Mercado, who is also ex-officio president of the National Civil Defense Directorate, expressed his gratitude to the ROC Government for the aid given to the Bolivian people this year. [Excerpt] [PY292044 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 29 Apr 83]

CSO: 3348/347

## BRAZIL, POLAND TO COOPERATE IN ANTARCTIC

PY270356 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 26 Apr 83 p 19

[From our Agencies]

[Text] Brazil and Poland began negotiations yesterday in Brasilia to define the actions of a scientific nature that the two countries are going to carry out jointly in the Antarctic. Stanislaw Rakusa, the Polish representative, who is a member of the Polish Ecology Institute and of the Polish Academy of Sciences, categorically denied that the (Arcktowisck) Base that his country has in the Antarctic is up for sale, thus refuting the information that Brazil had already closed the deal for the purchase of the base.

The Polish scientist confirmed that there is a Brazilian proposal expressing interest in the purchase or renting of the (Arcktowisck) Base. But, according to Rakusa, Poland is not interested in the deal. He pointed out the urgency of scientific research when he explained Poland's position. He then recalled the political importance that a base in the Antarctic has for a country, mainly taking into account the right that that presence confers: Representation in the consultative council of the Antarctic countries, which currently number 14. Brazil desires to become a member of this council. He then pointed out the economic aspect, especially regarding the fishing sector.

Thus, the Polish representative explained that he is visiting Brazil to offer his country's scientific cooperation, either by installing a Brazilian base or allowing Brazil to use the (Arcktowisck) Base during the Winter seasons. Adm Mucio Piragibe Bakkerr, executive secretary of the Sea Resources Inter Ministerial Commission--the organization that implements the Antarctic Program--has stated that it is possible that Polish researchers will be sent to the Antarctic next summer aboard the vessel Professor Besnard, which belongs to the Sao Paulo University, and that Brazilian researchers will participate in the expeditions that have been planned by Poland.

The details of this cooperation will be discussed today in Brasilia. Rakusa will travel tomorrow to Sao Paulo, where he will remain for 4 days in order to make contact with scientists of the Oceanographic Institute of the University of Sao Paulo.

Another two Poles will be in Brazil at the same time as Rakusa, but they have a different mission: To negotiate with the Navy for an Antarctic research vessel to be built in Polish shipyards.

CSO: 3342/104

## BISHOPS CRITICIZE NATIONAL SECURITY LAW

PY270154 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 15 Apr 83 p 9

[Excerpts] Campinas--The report sent to the Latin American Bishops Council [CELAM] by Cardinal Aloisio Lorscheider, delegate of the National Conference of Brazilian Bishops [CNBB], which was presented yesterday to the 21st general assembly of Brazilian bishops held in Itaici, states that "there are certain radicalizations that undermine unity, whether through the traditionalist spirit (the priests of Campos, Rio de Janeiro) or through political ideologies which tend to distort the church's authentic objective to preach the gospel."

In this report, Cardinal Lorscheider refers to the law on foreigners, that "it seeks to prevent the entrance and residence of missionaries in the country." According to him, "the Radio Nacional and TV Nacional of Brasilia broadcast daily programs in which the church's actions are debased. When bishops, priests or pastoral agents who are faithful to the demands of the Christian doctrine assume the defense of the oppressed and poor, they are implacably accused of anti-Christian ideologies."

The report sent to CELAM cites the National Security law as a "Damocles sword ever since the beginning of the process of opposition to the church's pastoral line." Cardinal Lorscheider defines the National Security Law as "a law that oppresses man, quells strikes, persecutes the legitimate opposition, smothers free thinking and severs the church's pastoral activity. This law presupposes a national security ideology or doctrine which is directly opposed to a new order based on justice, confidence and on mutual respect between persons."

Remarks made by Dom Luciano Cabral Duarte, archbishop of Aracaju, on the "profound division within the episcopate" and the "need to resort to the pope" still had repercussions yesterday, the day before the end of the meeting. Dom Afonso Niehues, archbishop of Florianopolis, who is said to be a progressive, stated that "the great majority of the bishops were really surprised and astounded." According to him, "Cabral Duarte's remarks were made with great exaggeration because they did not reflect everyone's feelings."

The bishops approved a letter of solidarity with the bishops of the NCCB [National Conference of the Catholic Bishops--given in English] who are preparing a document on peace. In this letter, the Brazilian bishops noted that "we are suffering in our own country from the effects of the arms race, and we are raising serious questions on the Brazilian nuclear program."



## BRIEFS

IDB EDUCATIONAL PROJECT LOAN--The IDB has agreed to partially finance the acquisition of a studio for the recording of educational programs which the University of Brasilia is carrying out with the Globo television network. The IDB will finance \$2.6 million of the project. [Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 15 Apr 83 p 10 PY]

ARMS SALES ABROAD PROMOTED--Brasilia--The Brazilian Foreign Ministry Commercial Promotion Department has issued a 58-page catalogue of Brazilian-made military equipment as part of a campaign aimed at promoting arms sales abroad. The catalogue, which contains photographs and technical data, has been issued in English and Spanish. [Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 17 Apr 83 p 22 PY]

ARMS SALES TO CABON--Brasilia--The Gabonese Government has ordered \$2.6 billion [as published] worth of Brazilian-made military equipment in 1983. [Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 17 Apr 83 p 22 PY]

CSO: 3342/104



## ANC OBSERVER ATTACKS REAGAN ADMINISTRATION

FL251450 Bridgetown CANA in English 2119 GMT 24 Apr 83

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, 24 April, CANA--The African National Congress (ANC) permanent observer at the United Nations, Ambassador Johnny Makatini, has stressed that this year's tour of South Africa by rebel West Indian cricketers proved a set-back to efforts to see Africa free.

He told a rally at the Sophia Auditorium, east of Georgetown, the tour "assists the puppet regime's public relations exercise and counters efforts that countries like Guyana have made and continue to make to free the black people of South Africa."

During Ambassador Makatini's visit to whip up support for the ANC's fight against apartheid, President Burnham reaffirmed his country's commitment to supporting liberation movements in southern Africa.

Burnham also extended an invitation for ANC President Oliver Tambo to visit Guyana.

The state-owned GUYANA CHRONICLE quoted Ambassador Makatini as saying that 300 years of liberation war in southern Africa had suffered a setback because a band of mercenary West India cricketers chose to be blinded to their historical and moral responsibility to see Africa free.

Makatini said South African jails have the most prisoners and the puppet regime holds the world record in executions.

"The time for freedom has come and the ANC had acquired improved capacity to deal with the regime on the only terms which could be effective...sabotage of economic and military installations," the paper quoted him as saying.

"The struggle is now entering the road to inevitable victory," he said.

"We appreciate the role played by Guyana in all the international fora in support of the people of South Africa," Makatini said.

He, however, attacked the policies of the United States Government and some Western European governments which, he said, supported the South African regime to ensure the continued profits to their multinational corporations.

"(President) Ronald Reagan's statement proclaiming South Africa a friend and ally of the USA is the first time a leader of the first world has publicly and shamelessly come out in support of the regime, whose hands drip with the blood of innocent men, women and children," Makatini said.

He said Reagan's statement encouraged the regime's intransigence on the issue of Namibia's (South West Africa's) freedom.

Makatini stated that the system of apartheid was not one of ordinary race discrimination. "It is a colonial system aimed at plundering the riches of Africa. It is legalised racist fascism. And the only way to deal with fascism is, as it was dealt with at the last world war...total confrontation and isolation," he said.

A resolution supporting the liberation struggle was approved at the rally.

CSO: 3298/1259

## YUGOSLAV OFFICIAL ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT 16 APRIL

FL181447 Bridgetown CANA in English 2320 GMT 16 Apr 83

[By Edwin Ali]

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, 16 April, CANA--Vidoje Zarkovic, a member of the Yugoslav nine-member presidency, was accorded a 21-gun salute when he arrived here this afternoon on a 4-day official visit to Guyana.

Guyana President Forbes Burnham headed the airport welcoming parties and school children and adults lined the 25-mile route from the airport to the Promenade Gardens in the heart of the city, where the Yugoslav visitor was given the freedom of the city.

"The purpose of my visit is to reinforce the friendship existing between our two nations and to expand cooperation in the interest of our people and for peace and progress of the world," he said in replying to a welcome address by mayor of Georgetown, Mrs Mavis Benn.

Tomorrow morning Mr Zarkovic will have breakfast with President Burnham and later attend the current General Council meeting of the ruling People's National Congress (PNC).

He will begin formal discussions with President Burnham on Monday.

A spokesman for the Yugoslav Embassy here said the two leaders are expected to discuss the question of economic and technical cooperation, a possible increase in Yugoslav assistance and the forthcoming June meeting of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD).

Mr Zarkovic will also hold talks with Secretary General of the Caribbean Community (Caricom) Secretariat Dr Kurleigh King on Monday.

The spokesman said Doctor Zarkovic is particularly interested in improving the relationship between Yugoslavia and the Caricom region.

CSO: 3298/1258

## ZARKOVIC VOICES CONCERN OVER CENTRAL AMERICA TURMOIL

FL191935 Bridgetown CANA in English 1917 GMT 19 Apr 83

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, 19 April, CANA--A member of the presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Vidoje Zarkovic, today said his country was concerned about the situation in Central America and the possibility of this becoming "a new focus of crisis in the contemporary world."

Zarkovic told a news conference: "We consider the principal reasons for the situation is because there is outside action to impede the aspirations of the peoples of these countries, to realise their economic and social emancipation as they desire it...."

Zarkovic said Yugoslavia was also concerned "because this region is likely to get involved in a global competition between the blocs."

"We are making a petition for a peaceful and political settlement of the situation based on the non-interference in the internal affairs of those countries and for the people of these countries to be allowed to pursue an independent foreign policy," he added.

Talking about Nicaragua, Zarkovic said: "We are backing the legal aspirations of the Nicaraguan people to preserve their freedom and integrity and we are very much against all the intentions affecting this freedom and integrity of the Nicaraguan people.

"We and our friends from Guyana are backing a peaceful incentive by some Latin American countries so as to have this matter of the Central American region solved on the programme of the policy of the non-aligned countries."

CSO: 3298/1258

## GUYANA, SFRY RELEASE JOINT COMMUNIQUE, PROTOCOL

FL192110 Bridgetown CANA in English 2042 GMT 19 Apr 83

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, 19 April, CANA--A joint communique today announced the signing of the protocol covering a wide range of areas of economic cooperation between Guyana and Yugoslavia.

Speaking at a news conference shortly before departing after a 4-day official visit, Dr Rikard Stainer, a member of the Federal Executive Council of Yugoslavia, said the two governments had agreed to expand economic cooperation "on a vast scale."

"We have identified various products which we will exchange for the benefit of the people of the two countries," he said. The communique did not give specific details on the areas of cooperation.

Dr Stainer said a mixed committee had been established to deal with the issues agreed on.

"We have agreed on very vast and effective means of cooperation in the fields of exploiting mineral oils, energy, agro-products and also on joint venture," Dr Stainer said.

He added that Yugoslavia would assist Guyana in the construction of a number of industries and provide the necessary machinery and equipment under favourable conditions.

"We also agreed to intensify cooperation in the field of science and technology and will be providing Guyanese with the necessary educational training," he said.

The communique was signed by a member of the Presidency of Yugoslavia, Vidoje Zarkovic and Guyana's president, Forbes Burnham.

"They stressed that it is more than ever imperative for all states and forces in favour of peace and development [to] be encouraged to promote peaceful co-existence, respect for ideological pluralism and the democratisation of international relations," the communique said.

"The two sides emphasised the necessity for the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries to continue to play its role in international affairs as an influential non-bloc factor and to maintain and strengthen its thrust in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neo colonialism, racism and foreign domination in all its forms and manifestations," the communique added.

The two men expressed their conviction that "a more generally constructive approach by major powers to the issues of arms control and disarmament, particularly in the nuclear field, was urgently required if the present dangers for regional and global conflagration are to be avoided."

The two sides examined recent developments in southern Africa and "reiterated their total abhorrence of the practice of apartheid in South Africa and condemned the repeated acts of naked aggression perpetrated by the Pretoria regime against independent neighbouring African states."

They called for the early implementation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations so as to secure without further delay the independence of Namibia.

"The two sides reaffirmed their common position that the restoration of the national right of the Palestinian people, led by the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), including their right to a homeland in Palestine, remained central to a just and lasting solution of the Middle East situation and the Palestine question," the communique said.

They reiterated that peace in the region required as well the withdrawal of Israel from Arab territories occupied since 1967, and respect for the rights of all peoples and states to live within secured boundaries.

The Israeli invasion of Lebanon this year was condemned.

The two sides also urged a speedy end to hostilities in the "costly war between non-aligned Iraq and Iran and for early discussions leading to the solution of the differences between the two countries."

Guyana and Yugoslavia reiterated their support for the development of the Caribbean as a zone of peace and "expressed their profound concern over the prevailing tensions, especially in Central America and the Caribbean."

On Venezuela's claim to two thirds of Guyana, the Yugoslav official "stressed his conviction that this problem should be solved by peaceful means based on the principles of the policy of non-alignment and within the framework of the Geneva agreement."

CSO: 3298/1258

## OPPOSITION PARTY ASKS FOR CLEANUP OF SOCIETY

FL181515 Bridgetown CANA in English 2038 GMT 17 Apr 83

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, 17 April, CANA--A Marxist opposition party here has asked the government to introduce anti-corruption legislation, to train and arm vigilante groups to check what it has described as "a crime wave."

But the People's Progressive Party (PPP), headed by former Premier Dr Cheddi Jagan, said that unless the government got the economy performing properly it would still face a problem of crime.

In a statement issued in Georgetown, the party said crime was "gripping the jugular" of the nation. Armed attacks resulting in a number of killings and the burning down of houses are seen with greater frequency in urban and rural areas," it reported.

Its recommendations include: "Enactment of an anti-corruption law, training and arming of vigilante groups, purging of the police force of criminal elements" and "overhauling the recruitment system and training policies of the police department."

Others are: "Improving transportation, communications and salaries of policemen, stopping wholesale sacking of workers, clearing the urban and rural slums by providing low-cost housing, and adopting firm measures against praedial larceny."

The party stated that "to combat crime effectively the economy must work properly, there must be full employment, the import-ban policy must be scrapped, police morale must be raised, and political interference with police duties must end."

Above all, the PPP said, "there must be democratic practices in the society, including an end to (alleged) rigged elections."

The party said that last month it had "organised a campaign against the crime wave, with community picketing of police stations."

CSO: 3298/1259



## IMF MISSION LEAVES; NO AGREEMENT REACHED

FL251905 Bridgetown CANA in English 1713 GMT 25 Apr 83

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, 25 April, CANA--A five-member mission from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank has left Guyana after talks with the government on funding an economic recovery programme, a senior official of the Economic Development Ministry said.

The team discussed the possibility of Guyana entering into a multi-million dollar loan arrangement with the fund following last year's shortfall in revenue from the bauxite, sugar and rice industries and the resulting foreign exchange shortage.

The government gave no details of the talks and did not say whether an agreement had been reached.

But the CATHOLIC STANDARD, a paper published by the Roman Catholic Church, said the mission left without "coming to an agreement to provide funds for the ailing Guyana economy."

"It has left behind conditions under which a facility will be granted and the Guyana Government is reported to be reluctantly prepared to consider them," the weekly newspaper said.

When the team arrived on 6 April, a government spokesman had said: "The mission will seek to identify what has to be done, the type of action necessary, the implementation of a suitable programme or programmes and the amount of money which would be required to put the economy on a better footing."

Guyana had a previous 176 million dollar (U.S.) loan agreement with the IMF which ended prematurely last July because of the country's inability to meet specific performance targets.

The spokesman had said that the amount being negotiated for a new agreement would be far in excess of 187 million dollars (U.S.).

Guyana was reported to be resisting an IMF proposal to devalue its dollar by 40 per cent as a prerequisite for another loan.

A new agreement with the IMF would also allow Guyana to reschedule the payment of its foreign debts, estimated at 1.35 billion dollars (U.S.).



## REID SCORES IMBALANCED WORLD INFORMATION FLOW

FL222335 Bridgetown CANA in English 2245 GMT 22 Apr 83

[By Edwin Ali]

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, 22 April, CANA--Guyana Prime Minister Dr Ptolemy Reid, addressing Caribbean Community (Caricom) information ministers here, today dubbed the present world information system a weapon against poor countries.

And he called on regional media practitioners to counter what he said was a deluge of foreign news dispatches which constantly seek to undermine the Caribbean development process.

"Caribbean journalists, broadcasters and communication specialists must develop the capacity for critical analysis of international dispatches which are in conflict with our interest and priorities," Doctor Reid told the ministers and members of the diplomatic corps invited to the opening ceremony.

Delegates from eight of Caricom 12 member states are attending the conference, which is discussing regional collaboration in communication through CANA and the Caribbean Broadcasting Union (CBU) among other agencies, national information and communication policies and efforts to effect a new international information and communication order.

Doctor Reid spoke of the imbalance in the world information flow and expressed confidence that the other countries in the region will support Guyana in its quest for a new world information and communication order.

"There is an imbalance between the nations of the developed and developing world in communications facilities and infrastructures in our one world.

"It is said that four Western news agencies account each day for nine tenths of all foreign news transmitted around the world with some 50,000 offices spread throughout the world."

Because of this, he said, "the wealthy and the mighty can use the facilities they own and control as means of domination of international trade, commerce, and industry, as well as the minds of people upon which they impose foreign cultures, with no regard for the dignity and self-respect of the much self-proclaimed human rights."

Dr Reid told delegates that the "economic, social and cultural independence of the region demands a change in the attitude of the people who must learn to believe in themselves and be able to free their minds, so that they can develop and utilise their own resources."

He added that proper information and education must play a key role in this process for unless these are available, change would be impossible.

Doctor Reid said the meeting represented an important step in furthering the cause of Caribbean regionalism, taking place 4 months after the United Nations proclaimed 1983 as World Communication Year.

Our most urgent and pressing information and communication task must be revolved around the theme--"to save our one world," he told the conference.

Earlier acting Caricom Secretary General Roderick Rainford, who chaired at the opening session, said the participation of the eight territories, augured well for the Caribbean.

He said just as it was possible to promote the development of closer co-operation, so too was it possible for the development of an international communication section in the interests of the region.

"Political differences do not mean the absolute negation of the possibility for co-operation," he declared.

CSO: 3298/1259

## GOVERNMENT REJECTS IMF LOAN PRECONDITIONS

FL021855 Bridgetown CANA in English 1525 GMT 2 May 83

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, 2 May, CANA—Guyana's President Forbes Burnham told a big Labour Day rally here his government could not accept the International Monetary Fund's (IMF) pre-conditions for a multi-million dollar loan to strengthen the economy of the South American republic because they were irrelevant and useless.

Addressing several thousand Guyanese workers at the National Park in Georgetown yesterday, Mr Burnham said that if the government implemented the IMF formula for improving the Guyana economy, the cost of living would rise by at least 40 percent.

The IMF had recommended a wage freeze, devaluation of the dollar by between 60 and 100 percent, removal of subsidies on a number of items including rice and sugar, reduction of the public sector labour force, and turning the state-controlled bauxite and sugar industries over to private sector bodies.

President Burnham said that if wages and salaries were frozen, and the government devalued the dollar as recommended, the nation would end up in a position of "kill and can't cure."

"We are seeking to come to an arrangement with the IMF for our balance of payment problem," Mr Burnham said. "We will continue to have dialogue with the IMF. We hope that we will be able to make our point."

He added: "We face another difficulty. We face the difficulty of being here and deciding that we are going to set up a new system."

"Somewhere in a NEWSWEEK magazine last year, an authoritative member of the United States establishment remarked that nowhere in their philosophy, outlook and approach (was provision made for) the undertaken [as received] of a certain basic minimum set of services to every individual."

"If you translate that, it means that according to their system they prefer a race, I would call it a rat race, but certainly do not think it is the government's duty to ensure that every citizen is given the environment, the commodities and the services to live a decent life."

Mr Burnham said that was not the philosophy of Guyana. "They have their philosophy, we do not lecture to them. They have their outlook, we do not quarrel with them, but there is an arrogance that goes with wealth," he said.

He said the U.S. wanted Guyana to become capitalist.

"It is not a question of changing, of being capitalist-oriented or socialist-oriented, it is a question of handling your economy in the interest of your people," he said.

CSO: 3298/1257

## JACKSON COMMENTS ON GROUP OF 77 TRADE APPROACH

FL141750 Bridgetown CANA in English 1739 GMT 14 Apr 83

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, 14 April, CANA--"Group of 77" developing countries have agreed on a common approach to some of the issues to be addressed at the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) in Belgrade in June, Guyana's Foreign Minister Rashleigh Jackson said here last night.

"It is my hope that this approach will be met by a matured response from the north," he said, adding that the group recognised the importance of cooperation with the developed countries.

He added: "The global economy is so inter-dependent now that you need to re-generate funds, you need the process of development which has been halted in many developed countries, to be re-started, and these two things go together: that is, a regeneration of the northern economies, a reactivation of the process of development in the developing countries which will lead to an increase in world trade."

Mr Jackson also said that there was need for "the removal of protectionist barriers, (and) a stabilisation of commodity prices" as this was the kind of scenario that "will lead to a regeneration of the global economy."

The 125-member "Group of 77" was founded by developing nations in 1964 at the first UNCTAD conference to define Third World attitudes to international economic issues.

At a 5-day ministerial meeting earlier this month on Buenos Aires, the developing nations made a call for bigger loans and an easing of import restrictions by industrialised countries.

Their proposals, which will be put to the Belgrade conference, call for increased lending to the Third World by international financial institutions such as the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

The group also wants developed countries to lift restrictions on the import of produce from poorer nations and has called for the setting up of an international fund to protect commodity prices.

CSO: 3298/1259

## BRIEFS

COUNTRY'S ANTI-IMPERIALIST POLICY--Georgetown, Guyana, 22 April, CANA--Soviet ambassador to Guyana, Konstantin Kharchev, has said that the Soviet people highly appreciate what he called the anti-imperialist foreign policy conducted by the Guyana leadership. In a message marking the 113th anniversary of Lenin, the founder of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the ambassador said the Soviet people would always be together with the Guyanese people in the struggle for peace and socialism, against war and imperialism." Mr Kharchev said that Lenin's name was sacred to the Soviet people and that under the leadership and guidance of the party, the October Socialist Revolution was held in 1917 and the rule of the capitalists and the landlords was overthrown. He said that since the birth of the Soviet Union, the imperialists have been "doing their best to blackmail and even eliminate the first state where the workers and the peasants hold power." The ambassador accused the imperialists of trying to distort the ideas of Lenin, which he said were the foundation of the Soviet Government's activities and to distort its peace living foreign policy. [Text] [FL222240 Bridgetown CANA in English 2200 GMT 22 Apr 83]

CSO: 3298/1259

## APRA LEADER SAYS PERU ALIGNED WITH U.S. POLICY

PY272016 Lima America Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 25 Apr 83  
(Tentative)

[Interview with Alan Garcia Perez, secretary general of the American Revolutionary Popular Alliance (APRA), on the program "Vision"; place not given; live or recorded]

[Excerpt] [Question] Your party has accused the Peruvian Government of aligning itself with the U.S. Government's foreign policy. It is quite likely that those who maintain this may state that the fact that Peru did not sign the Law of the Sea Convention--in accordance with a position which the United States systematically supports and proposes to other friendly countries--proves this alignment. The fact that Peru finally accepted the U.S. proposal not to sign the convention surprised many. But, Mr Secretary General of the APRA, don't you think that your party's charges are incongruent with its support of the decision not to sign the Law of the Sea Convention?

[Answer] No. No my friend Cesar. We never stated that the fact that Peru did not sign the Law of the Sea Convention proved the country's alignment with the policy of industrialized nations or that of the United States. Our party also supported the decision not to sign the convention since we believed it was a hasty and unconstitutional decision, therefore, this is not what we had stated. If you analyze our document carefully...

[Question] But that is what the United States maintains. The United States believes that the Law of the Sea Convention must not be signed and that is why Peru hasn't done so.

[Answer] No, I do not believe Peru followed the U.S. stance. I have praised the president's decision to postpone the signing of the convention since he believed that the decision should be discussed at the national level at length.

[Question] But do you admit that Peru's decision involuntarily coincided with the U.S. Government position?

[Answer] Now then, let me point out that this is not the main issue of our document which states that Peru has aligned itself with the interests of the foreign powers because, while they look to protect their markets and not buy any of our products we accept this and hope for the approval of the code of subsidies--to which the government still has not given us any answer. While they try to sell as much as possible to Third World countries we, on the contrary, have lowered our taxes thus encouraging imports. It is in this regard that we have adjusted to the industrialized countries, thus serving their interests before serving the interests of our domestic production.

CSO: 3348/348



## NATIONAL RECONSTRUCTION LAW ENACTED

PY212136 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 21 Apr 83

[Text] The national reconstruction law was enacted during a special ceremony held at the Tupac Amaru room of Government House. Here is an excerpt of President Belaunde's speech:

[Begin Belaunde recording] I point out that the national reconstruction law is not a new tax, which would be an obviously untimely measure because the Peruvian people are already paying high taxes. The national reconstruction law is rather a savings program, although I admit that it will call for a major effort from the people.

This law does not provide for the paying of a tax but for the making of a reimbursable investment. This will call for a smaller effort from the taxpayer and it will be a device to halt inflation because savings of any kind are anti-inflationary.

There will be two kinds of reconstruction bonds: compulsory bonds and voluntary bonds. The compulsory bonds will be purchased by wealthy people whose incomes exceed 500,000 soles monthly and by firms that have reserves and pay a similar amount in dividends. The sale of compulsory bonds will be assured and the nominal value of this negotiable instrument will be maintained through the mechanisms established by law.

The purchase of voluntary bonds is not compulsory but voluntary. These bonds, which have a tax exemption similar to the tax exemption applicable to the bonds issued by COFIDE [Financial Development Corporation], will make it possible for enterprises to make higher contributions than non-reimbursable contributions without affecting their financial situation.  
[end Belaunde recording]

CSO: 3348/343

## MINISTER REPORTS TO SENATE ON ECONOMIC SITUATION

PY230156 Lima EXPRESO in Spanish 15 Apr 83 p 3

[Text] In an almost 2-hour-long exposition, the economy, finance and commerce minister, Carlos Rodriguez Pastor, told senators of the serious problems Peru is facing and emphasized that the truth must be disclosed in order to bring the problems into focus and seek solutions.

Pastor began by noting that the present year will be one of the most difficult for our economy, and that things could get worse before they get better. He said, however, that the recovery may get under way in 1984 through the policy of austerity and reorganization which the government is proposing.

The economy minister walked into the senate floor at 2030 escorted by Senator Manuel Ulloa Elias, the former economy minister.

Pastor's exposition was divided into four parts: the current challenge, economic diagnosis, government's economic program, and measures to be adopted.

Minister Pastor stressed the need for recovery in the areas which have been affected by natural disasters, and indicated that this job is estimated to cost 650 billion soles.

He said that the current challenge was posed by a runaway inflation, an imbalance in the external sector, a recessionary tendency, and natural disasters, and that such a challenge could only be met with the nation's cooperation.

Pastor said that trying to reduce interest rates is a national priority because the problem has been made more acute by the general scarcity and it is necessary to lighten the burden on those who are less able to carry it. He explained that the deficit in the balance of payments is caused by the deterioration of the terms of trade, causing a loss on the order of 6 percent in the country's export earnings, as well as by the curbing of credit flow by the international banking system, a flow which was reestablished by the government's efforts.

The minister said that the recessionary tendency of the economy was determined by the combined action of inflation, worldwide recession, trade difficulties and scant international credit.

He indirectly criticized the previous government for having irresponsibly experimented with our economy, thus hurting agricultural activities and concentrating demographic migration into cities, with the subsequent overloading of social services and malnutrition; and also by implementing a policy in public enterprises which drained the treasury through investments in projects of dubious usefulness, thus causing an eightfold increase in the public debt.

Pastor said that Chile, Argentina, Brazil, Mexico and Venezuela are suffering a crisis worse than the Peruvian crisis. He noted that although steps had been taken to bring the economic problems under control, errors had been made by delaying efforts to balance the budget, to raise interests on savings, to improve the management of public enterprises, etc.

Pastor said that Minister Schwalb Lopez Aldana had already defined a program by putting in motion a plan for economic reorganization, by fighting inflation, ensuring the country's financial solvency, stimulating internal savings, and above all by maintaining employment and creating additional jobs. He added that the solution to the financial crisis should result from the cooperation among the Peruvian Government, the international financial institutions and the foreign banking sector.

He noted the need for stimulating internal savings and government savings, and then criticized the reform of some enterprises and the state control over others which was promoted by the previous government. He also stressed the need for reducing the 3-billion-soles allocation for public investments in accordance with an ordering of priorities.

Minister Pastor indicated that the short-term indebtedness will be maintained at the 8 March level of \$2 billion, and that a new \$880-million credit to be repaid in 8 years will be obtained to meet the requirements of the 1983 balance of payments.

He announced that an inflation-corrected deposit certificate will be created to provide security for depositors and to permit better bank control.

Without naming it, Pastor criticized a proposal recently made by the Popular Action Party. He said: "In contrast to the concrete proposal made by the government, there are other proposals which only spell out in general terms the benefits they promise and say nothing about the amount of resources their implementation will require or about who will defray their cost. I had the opportunity to see those proposals."

CSO: 3348/343

## DAILY SCORES PERSISTENCE OF OLIGARCHY

PY271817 Lima LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 16 Apr 83 p 8

[Editorial: "Are There Any Oligarchs Left in Peru?"]

[Text] Up to the time of the social reforms made by the military government in 1968, it was said in Peru that the oligarchy ("the owners of Peru, the 40 families") was the main cause of all Peruvian problems. The main contention was that the interests of this socioeconomic group prevented the country from progressing and that the ensuing backwardness wreaked injustice and misery among the majority of the people. For this reason, the plan implemented by President Velasco's administration struck at the root of this problem by giving land to a part of the peasant sector, coparticipation for industrial workers, with the state taking over a part of the banking and communications sectors, and by expanding the state's participation in the economy. But, despite the emphasis that at that time was placed on the fact that the measures were irreversible, Peru is now discovering that that was not the problem: Land continues in the hands of many peasants; a diluted formula of coparticipation continues; and a significant part of the banking sector continues in the hands of the state, including many important enterprises. Moreover, no one can dare assert that Peru is advancing toward a sui generis socialism that had been promised in speeches, it is not even advancing toward a reasonable capitalist structure. Those who saw Velasco's project as a simple modernizing of the country should reconsider today: We continue tied to many old problems, among them the structural conflict between the private interests of a small socioeconomic group and the majority.

That power in Peru continues to be concentrated is a truth that cannot be denied. It continues to be concentrated in families, in large enterprises, in links with foreign capital and in an efficient network of private links that monopolizes a significant portion of resources and decisions, which now operates from within, and from the sidelines, of a state that has been modernized by 12 years of military government. This power group, and maybe what is even more important, the structure of this power group is still intact and, in historical terms, it has even been strengthened. The presence of some new groups within the political and economic scenario has not greatly altered the situation for this power group, all they might do is confuse it. In sum, government continues for a few who will not come out

of the current crisis any poorer. That a very large leftist sector and a congressional opposition exist are factors that do not seem to alter the end situation: There have always been protests in this country against abuse by the powerful, the invulnerable and those who act with impunity. The older parties within the current opposition can testify to this.

Does the oligarchy persist in Peru? Maybe not if we abide only by its sociological nature: the landowning sector of the bourgeoisie. But, if we abide by the more everyday definition given in the dictionary: The power that belongs to a group within its same class; a group of powerful businessmen that unite to keep the power of decision regarding business deals in their hands, then yes, in Peru we are suffering an oligarchy. This is especially serious because it undermines and denies the concept itself of the representativity of the majority in a democratic system. This is especially so when the degree of representativity that has been achieved by legitimate leaderships of the majority (in the labor, congressional, party and business sectors and other sectors of the country's everyday life) is in practice systematically not recognized. Even so, everything indicates that the current government's policy regarding the skill of governing resides in its ability to avoid this type of recognition. It would seem that our liberals, economically speaking, interpret the common phrase "let me do it and overlook it" ["dejar hacer, dejar pasar"] as a tenet in order to gain time by playing deaf: let the people clamor until they tire [dejar gritar, dejar cansarse].

Peru merits a better destiny than that of those Central American republics that are being bled today precisely because the oligarchy of the past refuses to leave the scenario. The promise of democracy cannot be used as an alibi for the return of the empire of the oligarchs. If what is said about Velasco's policies is true, that one of his purposes was to lighten, through changes, terrible social pressures that had been accumulated over the years in the country, then it is necessary to look around us and observe the social pressures of misery and despair that still exist in an ever increasing state.

CSO: 3348/348

## BRIEFS

SHINING PATH CASUALTIES--Ayacucho, Peru, 30 Apr (AFP)--Government officials today here announced that 48 members of the extremist group Shining Path were killed in clashes with government forces between 21 and 29 April. The communique of the political-military command in charge of the nine south-eastern provinces where the state of emergency has been declared because of Shining Path subversive activities, reported that the casualties were the result of several clashes. The only other information about the clashes is that they took place in Cangallo and Victor Fajardo Provinces, south of Ayacucho which is 575 km southeast of Lima. The communique also indicated that arms, explosives and propaganda and other subversive material were found in these provinces. April has been the bloodiest month of all, since the beginning of last year when Shining Path started its actions. During the last 30 days 185 extremists were killed while they in turn killed 123 peasants and 4 policemen. [Text] [PY040355 Paris AFP in Spanish 0120 GMT 1 May 83]

CSO: 3348/348



## PARTIES PROPOSE PLEBISCITE ON CONSTITUTION; RAPELA COMMENTS

## Resolution Approved

PY111818 Paris AFP in Spanish 1505 GMT 10 Apr 83

[Text] Montevideo, 10 Apr (AFP)--The holding of a plebiscite in case the negotiations with the armed forces regarding the amendment of the constitution fail, has been proposed by the Colorado Party Convention. The Colorado Party together with the Blanco Party are the major political forces in Uruguay.

The party resolution approved last night after lengthy discussions establishes the basis for dialogue, noting that an effective redemocratization process demands, as soon as possible, the lifting of measures restricting rights in all sectors.

The resolution also demands the legalization of those parties which have been banned and the abolishment of the unjust political proscriptions of leaders of the traditional parties and of several thousand citizens who were members of other organizations that were legally operating in Uruguay.

The resolution also notes that the return of the republic to its institutional bases, from where it should never be separated regardless of the difficulties, does not require--necessarily--the amendment of the constitution approved in 1967, because the current constitution is still an adequate legal instrument.

The resolution also notes the need for a dialogue with the Blanco and Civic Union (Catholic) Parties to establish a parallel effort to obtain a successful end of the talks with the military.

## COMASPO Chairman on Proposal

PY121331 Paris AFP in Spanish 2350 GMT 11 Apr 83

[Excerpts] Montevideo, 11 Apr (AFP)--Gen Julio Rapela, chairman of the Armed Forces Political Affairs Commission (COMASPO), said today that the dialogue between military officials and politicians will be very difficult regarding a constitutional amendment in view of what was approved last Saturday by the Colorado Party Convention.

After noting that many have forgotten the chaotic situation the country experienced during the 70's, Rapela charged that the Colorado Party Convention had resorted to the best communist style to cause tension and disagreements between political parties and the armed forces.

Rapela noted the armed forces' concern over Marxist activities and over the fact that the present constitution does not allow for those necessary defense mechanisms against Marxist aggression, something that concerns not only Uruguay but the entire world. He added that therefore, we have to have defense mechanisms against this aggression so that no one may say in the future that we are intruders or charge that our action is unconstitutional.

Regarding the interparty dialogue that has been proposed by the Colorado Party, which is to be held among the Colorado Party, the Blanco Party and the Catholics--the only political parties that are authorized to carry out political activities--Rapela said that he believes this was something positive since it will help the dialogue with COMASPO.

CSO: 3348/346



## COLORADO PARTY LEADER DISCUSSES ALVAREZ' ACEGUA ADDRESS

PY242254 Montevideo OPINAR in Spanish 7 Apr 83 p 24

[Commentary by Colorado Party leader Enrique Tarigo who refers to a declaration read by the Uruguayan president on 24 March 1983 in Acegua: "The Pronouncement of Acegua"]

[Excerpts] The presidential speech must be regarded as something strictly personal because nobody has thus far said it was not. That is, the speech reflects what Lt Gen (Ret) Gregorio Alvarez thinks and not necessarily what the armed forces think, as is suggested in the first part of the speech: "You have asked me to address the people of Acegua.... Last night I...had to get up. I did not want to either improvise or memorize what I had to say. Therefore, I got up and wrote down in a few pages what I was feeling...."

This is an important remark which we wanted to refer to, although on another occasion we may again return to it.

After referring to the various facilities he dedicated during his visit to Cerro Largo Department, President Alvarez talked about "the economic crisis we are going through" and, in this regard, expressed a particular opinion which we, obviously, do not share. He said: "I am not seeking to give an explanation because it is not the government's duty to give explanations; the government is responsible for all the good and bad that is done in the country." We disagree with both assertions.

President Alvarez promised that "the government will direct its efforts, more than ever before, toward the social sector with the main objective of giving a job to each of you, because a job is something indispensable to everyone. Not only does a job allow workers to earn their living and support their families, but it is also the source of their dignity. A job, as simple as that. We want to strengthen the deep social significance of work by doing as much as we can in order to give everybody a job." Beyond all doubt, this is a significant objective, and although we are practically halfway through the current "transition" period, it is good to put forth such an objective. Although, obviously, the mere formulation of the objective is not enough. If the government wants to achieve its goal, it will have to implement radical changes in its socioeconomic policy, which has thus far been inspired by a purely monetary approach.

The president made reference to the events of the early 1970's by saying that "there was a real power vacuum" at that time, a power vacuum that gave rise to "the need to let the armed forces participate, resulting in...the beginning of this civic-military process." Although we strongly disagree with the above statement, there is another aspect which we would like to stress. The president said that "the constant objective of the process has been the recovery of institutions and of our permanent, real and genuine democracy, a democracy that must be self-sufficient and that must remain firm under any radical situation." And since "our democracy" can be none other than the one bequeathed by Artigas who was inspired by the American constitutions drawn up at the end of the 18th century, we should then conclude that our purpose is--and it has been for 10 years--to return once and for all to democracy.

The president maintained that during the plebiscite and the internal elections held in 1980 and 1982 respectively, "the government and the process, in an attempt to give guarantees for the normal development of the above events, adopted an attitude of restraint and self-imposed silence, and stood like a wall which was hit by offenses, charges and all kinds of recrimination."

We believe that this is a wrong statement. Neither in 1980 nor in 1982 did the government and the process (or perhaps we had better say the government of the process) adopt an attitude of restraint and silence. During the plebiscite, the government of the process carried out a tremendous massive propaganda campaign in support of its constitutional project.

In 1982, the government of the process interfered with the preelectoral campaign detaining and bringing several party spokesmen to trial and banning media for very long periods or even for good. Therefore, we cannot agree with the president's statement that "so far the government has dealt exclusively with administrative matters."

President Alvarez has a gloomy feeling concerning the country's political future. He feels, indeed, that "the ballot boxes will be reopened" (in 1984) "to options we had already turned our back on, options that lead to those bitter feelings that pervade our people's basic consciousness." We really fail to understand the president's gloom. If it is taken into account that the Batllista faction won the internal elections of the Colorado faction, a landslide victory over the factions that favor personality cult, and that, the "Rocha" and "for the fatherland" factions of the Blanco Party also won by an overwhelming majority, we cannot find any basis for the president's pessimism.

Finally--and the saying "last, but not least" [in English] has never been more appropriate, since this has been the main theme of the reports and statements concerning the "Acegua pronouncement"--the president stated that "by means of this pronouncement we make in Acegua today...we are letting you know about the decision to initiate, through the elections, the quest for a national accord together with Blancos and Colorados, with humble and high-ranking people, with men and women, with young people and adults,

with neglected minorities, with those who have remained aloof, with non-participants and with the politicians." "Together with all those ready to travel the hard but decent path of centrism and nationalism...." "We will sponsor a new political option with and for the glorious ideals, for the genuineness and continuance of our two great political parties: the Colorado and the Blanco Parties." As stated by Colonel (Ret) Bolentini shortly thereafter, this new political option favored by the president has nothing to do with this projected "fourth party." This new party shall be known as the "fifth party."

I recently stated in an interview with EL DIA that any citizen has a right to establish a new political party. This right may be debatable if such a citizen holds the office of president of the republic, if he is in office not by the people's vote but by a military decision and at the very time the military confirm their purpose of returning sovereignty to the people who, naturally, express themselves through the permanent and existing political parties.

To sum up, to undertake the formation of a new political party, "with Blancos and Colorados" and with "neglected minorities" will force the president, the executive branch and, needless to say, the armed forces to handle government affairs very carefully so as to keep them from applying a "guiding influence." This is no longer a mere historical reminder of what happened during the final years of the past century, since we must now take into account what happened in the 1980 plebiscite and the internal party elections in 1982.

CSO: 3348/346

'MASSIVE' DEMONSTRATION MARKS 1 MAY CELEBRATION

PY032130 Paris AFP in Spanish 2148 GMT 1 May 83

[Text] Montevideo, 1 May (AFP)--Asking for food, freedom and jobs, Uruguayans celebrated today International Labor Day by staging a massive rally attended by a throng of more than 30,000 demonstrators.

Called by some 20 unions and supported by all recognized political parties and by union representatives from Argentina and Brazil, the demonstration--the first after a 10-year ban--was held in a calm atmosphere.

After a review of the history of the Uruguayan union movement, whose main organizations were dissolved in June 1973 simultaneously with the beginning of the civilian-military process now ruling the country, the union leaders issued a 45-page manifesto requesting a full political and union amnesty.

The union leaders also requested that the production sector be immediately reactivated to create jobs for everyone and asked for full public freedom and an immediate salary increase.

To political observers, the rally, authorized by the government, was a demonstration of popular repudiation of the current economic policy, which places the Uruguayan workers in an unprecedented situation of growing unemployment, unexpected and steady increases in the cost of basic commodities, and the weakening of their purchasing power.

The 1 May festivities started today with a wreath-laying ceremony at the Jose Gervasio Artigas Monument.

CSO: 3348/345

## URUGUAYAN EPISCOPAL CONFERENCE RELEASES PAPER

PY240414 Paris AFP in Spanish 2052 GMT 22 Apr 83

[Text] Montevideo, 22 Apr (AFP)--In a paper released today the Uruguayan Episcopal Conference (CEU) called for an atmosphere of general harmony without exception, the restoration of union rights and the encouragement of a broad dialogue with unrestricted participation of all Uruguayans.

In this paper, the CEU also called for reconciliation and the unity of all Uruguayans and stressed that the woes of the community should be the concern of each one of its members, none of whom has a right to be indifferent or unconcerned.

In this respect the document maintained that the existing reality [words indistinct] shows us so many brothers lacking the necessary means for a decent life, to the point of suffering from poverty and hunger, unemployment and lack of prospects of finding a job, whole families without a glimmer of a solution to their crisis and problems.

After asking the political institutions to have no aim other than common good, the paper stated that a joint effort requires an adequate atmosphere and channels and a sincere dialogue at all levels.

Now that Uruguay is headed, as it seems obvious, toward a full democratic institutionalization, it is imperative to reconsider the meaning of the institutions to be set up, the paper added.

Consequently, it went on, political structures which will offer all Uruguayans equal possibilities of participating effectively, freely and actively in the establishment of the community's juridical order and in the management of public affairs, must be created.

After underlining that political participation is closely linked to the practice of freedom and to national security, the CEU demanded an honest effort toward reconciliation among all groups of Uruguayans which have clashed with or have been set against each other due to historical circumstances or ideological reasons.

The CEU especially emphasized the lack of union activities as being one of the factors that most depresses our social circles and adds to a greater feeling of helplessness among the people who cannot make themselves heard through other channels.

To sum up, the CEU paper stated that an attitude of political relaxation must prevail so that all those who are capable of positively cooperating in the task of national reconstruction can rejoin the social life of the community and that the dialogue, reconciliation, and participation can give rise to a true democratic regime.

CSO: 3348/345



## BRIEFS

COMASPO REPRESENTATIVES APPOINTED--A spokesman for the Colorado Party and the Civic Union reported the appointment of representatives who will participate in the upcoming talks on constitutional questions to be held with the Armed Forces Political Affairs Commission (COMASPO). The National Party, meantime, appointed yesterday its representatives to the talks to be held among political parties prior to the meetings with COMASPO. The executive boards of the three recognized parties met yesterday at their respective headquarters to discuss questions related to their activities. The Colorado Party appointed Julio Maria Sanguinetti, secretary general of the National Executive Committee [CEN], and Enrique E. Tarigo, acting president of the party. These appointments were made by an 8-to-5 vote. The Civic Union CEN appointed party President Humberto Ciganda, Juan Vicente Chiarino and Julio E. Daverede. The National Party directorate appointed party President Juan E. Pivel Devoto, and party secretaries Fernando Oliu, Gonzalo Aguirre and Jorge Silveira Zabala for the party talks. [Text] [PY211547 Montevideo EL DIA in Spanish 5 Apr 83 p 1]

RELEASE OF LEFTIST GENERAL--Montevideo, 6 Apr (EFE)--Lawyer Hugo Batalla reported today that Gen Victor Licandro, a Uruguayan leftist militant, will be set free after 9 years of detention by the military regime. In response to the first appeal, the Supreme Military Court lifted Licandro's sentence. He was detained on 9 July 1973, 2 weeks after the coup d'etat, for participating in a demonstration against the regime which the government termed a "riot." Licandro was tried 23 months after the event, by order of a military judge. Licandro, associate of Gen Liber Seregni, leader of the "Broad Front," the coalition organized in 1971 by the Christian Democratic Party, the Communist and Socialist Parties of Uruguay, in addition to some ultra-leftist groups. He is 64 years old and had been chief of the Uruguayan Army staff. In 1969 he went into retirement and joined the leftist groups that in 1971 received almost 13 percent of the votes in the Uruguayan election. Batalla said that the Supreme Military Court decided that Licandro had served enough of sentence, and that he will be set free within 15 days, the period given to the prosecutor to present objections. Licandro has been under detention for 9 years and 8 months, and once he is set free he will lose his rank of retired army general. [Text] [PY121843 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2337 GMT 6 Apr 83]



TUPAMARO LEADER TORTURED--Paris, 26 Apr (AFP)--Eleuterio Fernandez Huidobro, a former leader of Uruguay's National Liberation Movement--Tupamaro, who has been under arrest since 14 April 1972, is being tortured at the Engineering Battalion's barracks in Paso de los Toros, the Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners of Uruguay (CDPPU) charged in a communique issued in Paris today. Fernandez Huidobro [as received] and eight other Tupamaro leaders are under arrest in the barracks because the Uruguayan military authorities labeled them as prisoners back in 1973, the communique noted. The conditions under which Fernandez and the other hostages are imprisoned are very bad and all of them have health problems, the CDPPU reported in its communique and demanded that the tortures and physical abuse be stopped. [Text] [PY270349 Paris AFP in Spanish 2116 GMT 26 Apr 83]

DEFENSE, INTERIOR MINISTRIES BUDGETS--Montevideo, 27 Apr (AFP)--The Uruguayan Defense Ministry's share of the general budget is under 20 percent, and when that of the Interior Ministry is added, the figure combined does not add up to 30 percent, Defense Minister Justo Alonso reported. The Defense Ministry deals with everything concerning the armed forces, while the Interior Ministry deals with police and fire-fighting operations. Minister Alonso explained that in his ministry's budget there are allocations for departments which are not within his specific jurisdiction, such as the Military Hospital which provides medical care for 300,000 individuals, including military personnel and their dependents. The minister said that the purchase of materiel to reequip the army this year is not contemplated. [Text] [PY281338 Paris AFP in Spanish 1417 GMT 27 Apr 83]

TRANSITION PERIOD EXTENSION DENIED--Montevideo, 28 Apr (AFP)--The opening of a new transition period which would go beyond March 1985, the deadline drawn by the Uruguayan civilian-military government for the return to a state of law, was officially denied today. Gen Pedro Aranco, secretary of planning, coordination and information, called preposterous a report by the weekly AQUI that it was President Alvarez' idea to have the transition period go beyond 1985. AQUI added that this new transition period was reportedly being considered and that its basis was being formulated by top military officers and by President Lt Gen Gregorio Alvarez, retired. After insisting upon the existence of a political schedule to be fulfilled by the armed forces, Aranco pointed out that at a lengthy meeting held yesterday by army generals only military issues were dealt with and no political issues were considered. Nonetheless, well-informed sources stressed that the army generals discussed the guidelines the military will present to political representatives at the talks to be resumed next month with a view toward a constitutional reform. [Text] [PY290357 Paris AFP in Spanish 1550 GMT 28 Apr 83]

BRITISH DENY ASKING FOR STOPOVERS--Montevideo, 30 May (EFE)--Great Britain has not asked the Uruguayan Government to authorize air or maritime stopovers to maintain control over the Malvinas Islands. Cranley Onslow, British minister of state at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, asserted to EFE in Montevideo today that "far from what was suspected, I did not come with that mission and neither was the issue discussed here." Answering other questions, Onslow denied discussing the possibility of Uruguay

mediating to overcome the latent state of war between Argentina and Great Britain. However, the British minister categorically stated that his country will not "allow" any Argentine ship to approach the Malvinas Islands "so long as a cessation of hostilities is not declared." As for the meeting held with Uruguayan President Gregorio Alvarez today, Onslow said that it was of a "confidential" nature. As for London press reports on the British intention to obtain authorization for stopovers in Uruguay or a Uruguayan mediation, Onslow stated that "one should not always heed the press" and he concluded by stating that only his government could discuss the issue. [Text] [PY040244 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0318 GMT 30 Apr 83]

CSO: 3348/346

- END -

**END OF**

**FICHE**

**DATE FILMED**

May 24, 1983